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Report

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FURRUKHABAD MISSION

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the United States of America,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE MISSION.

ALLAHABAD:

PRINTED AT THE ALLAHABAD MISSION PRESS.

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FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

THE Presbyterian Church of the United States of America is largely and actively engaged in Mission work, in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres. Its Eastern Missions comprise stations in many of the principal cities of Japan and China, in Siam and in the North-west Provinces of India and the Punjab. Of these Eastern Missions that in India was the first established, has received more men and means, and is now larger than any of the others.

In this Mission are fifteen stations, with several sub-stations occupied by native laborers, extending from Allahabad to Rawul Pindi. Four Presbyteries have been organized, which with the Saharunpoor Presbytery of the American United Presbyterian Church, make five within the bounds of the two Missions.

THE UPPER OR LODIANA MISSION,—embraces nine stations and several out-stations, *viz.*—Roorkee, Dehra, Saharunpoor, Sabathu, Umbala, Lodiana, Lahore, Jalundhar and Rawul Pindi. Seventeen Missionaries are connected with this Mission.

IN THE LOWER OR FURRUKHABAD MISSION are six stations and twelve Missionaries, at Allahabad, Futtehpoor, Etawah, Mynpoorie, Futtehgurh and Furrukhabad.

By the direction of the Annual Meeting of the Mission, extracts from Reports of these stations for the year 1869, are here presented for the information of the friends of the Mission in India.

ALLAHABAD STATION.

Established A. D. 1836.

Missionaries :

Rev. J. OWEN, D.D., Rev. J. J. WALSH, Rev. T. S. WYNKOOP.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS ;— At Kuttra, J. J. Caleb, *Licentiate Preacher and Catechist* ; and George David, *Scripture Reader*. At the Jumna, Simeon, Kasim Ali and Malsahái, *Catechists*, and Bede, *Scripture Reader* ; Paul Qáim Khán *is still Head Master of the Jumna High School*, and Thomas Wells, *Second Teacher* ; Jacob Simeon *of the Kuttra School*, with Robert and Samuel B. Jones, *as Teachers*.

At the beginning of the year 1869, the two Allahabad Stations of our Mission were occupied by the following Force : *viz.* At the Jumna Station, REV. J. J. WALSH, and REV. J. M. ALEXANDER ; and at the Kuttra Station, REV. J. OWEN, D.D.

In the month of November 1868, Mrs. Walsh reached Allahabad on her return from America, accompanied by her two daughters, the elder of whom came out expressly to engage in Mission work among the women of India.

In January 1869, Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, arrived in India, but his residence in Allahabad was not commenced until April.

In the month of February several changes were made in the Mission force. The Rev. Dr. Owen, after nearly thirty years of missionary life in India, having completed his Commentary on Isaiah and seen the last proof sheets of his revision of the Hindi Old Testament, left us to seek rest and strength in

Western lands. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were in the same month transferred from Allahabad to Mynpoorie, to fill the vacancy made by the return of Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff to America: and Mr. Brodhead came from Futtehgurh to Allahabad.

In July Mr. and Mrs. Walsh removed from the Jumna station to Kuttra. And in August Mr. Brodhead left India to rejoin Mrs. Brodhead in America.

On the 15th day of the next month, it pleased the Lord to send unto us the angel of death, to call a beloved one of our number into his own immediate presence. Miss Walsh had been ill for some time; but not alarmingly so, until at noon of the Sabbath day August 15th, a distressing fever attacked her brain, and at evening time we closed her eyes and robed her for the grave. She was as lovely in her character as she was attractive in personal appearance—gentle and winning in all her ways, earnest and outspoken in her piety, and desirous of great usefulness in the work to which she had consecrated her life. Of her death, at the early age of 19, and at the very entrance upon a work in which she was so much needed, and for which she was so well fitted both by nature and by grace, we can only say “Lord thou knowest.” Eternity shall make plain all the dark mysteries of time.

The Schools

In connection with the Mission have been carried on much as in former years. The *Girls' Bazar School* has been given up, as it was found extremely difficult to keep it up efficiently. But *Four Bazar Schools* for boys have been maintained under charge of one of the Catechists, in these schools are about 120 boys.

In the *Mission School at Kuttra* 150 boys have been under instruction during the year; and the number now in attendance is

120. Of these 80 are studying English, and 40 the Vernacular only. Six teachers are employed in this School.

The *High School at the Jumna* has been under the management of Mr. Walsh. The entire number in attendance during the year has been 450. At present there are on the roll 350 scholars, of whom 200 are studying English, and 150 are in the Vernacular department. The staff of teachers numbers 12. In the 1st Class there are 9 scholars who are preparing for the Entrance Examination. The Bible and Catechism are constant text-books in all these Schools. It is greatly to be regretted that generally the boys take so little interest in their religious studies : and yet as these studies occupy so prominent a place in the school, we feel confident that they will eventually bear fruit to the praise and glory of God.

It should be noticed also that Miss Walsh while at the Jumna Station taught a class of Native Christian girls daily in her own room ; and upon removing to Kuttra, arrangements were made for a larger School of a similar character there. Her sickness and death intervened. But Miss Lizzie Walsh has taken up the work and has gathered a school of very bright and interesting children numbering 30, whom she is instructing with the aid of a Hindi teacher.

The Zenana Work

Has opened up in a wonderful manner during the past year. Mrs. Walsh finds every where a cordial and affectionate welcome, even among the Hindoos and Mahommedans, though the Bengali families are more easy of access. Most of the Bengali women of good families can read and do fancy work, and some of the Hindoo women and girls are learning to do so. The American Women's Missionary Association have had two ladies most usefully employed here for some time. But instead of

trenching upon the ground occupied by the ladies of our Mission, they are daily enlarging it by the success of their teaching and by the influence of the example of those who have opened their zenanas to instruction.

The two Bible women, Judith and Panditain, are daily visiting the houses of the Hindoos, and are very useful in opening the way for the Missionary lady, as well as in reading to and teaching the women directly. They also visit the poor house once each week to instruct the women there.

This part of our work is very hopeful; and we thank God for the social change already in progress, which may quickly render many thousands of the women of India accessible to the elevating and sanctifying influences of the holy Gospel.

The Literary Work

Done during the past year must not be omitted from this Report. Early in the year Dr. Owen finished his *Commentary on Isaiah*, which has been printed and is now in the hands of Missionaries and Native Christians. Mr. Brodhead spent some time during the summer in completing his translation of an admirable *text-book on Astronomy*, which will be very useful as a school book.

We may safely say that the *Maḥzan i Masīḥī* under Mr. Walsh's Editorial care is rapidly improving both in appearance and real value. The Board of Publication of our Presbyterian Church in America, and the Religious Tract Society of London have kindly furnished a large number of printed illustrations, both of wood-cuts and stereotype plates. Many excellent and practical essays and other articles have appeared; some of which it is suggested might well be put into shape for a wider distribution and greater usefulness. The value of the

Magazine as an organ of the Mission and as a means of forming and directing a healthful public sentiment among the different congregations connected with our Mission, is already great and must increase every year. The Magazine has now 240 subscribers, nearly all among the Native Christians. And we would suggest to the readers of this Report the good that may be done by increasing its circulation among the Native Christians, and others who read the Roman-Urdú character.

In the Native Church

There has been no discipline required during the year, and while we daily desire and endeavour to lead our people to a greater spirituality and a fuller understanding of Christian truth, we see no reason for discouragement, but rather for gratitude to God who leaves us not without tokens of his presence and blessing.

Divine service has been kept up throughout the year in both of our stations, on the Sabbath and on Wednesday afternoons. In this the Missionaries have been greatly assisted by Mr. J. J. Calch, on whom indeed for some months the care of the Kuttra Church mainly rested. The Lord's Supper has been administered quarterly; and three new communicants have been during the year received to the fellowship of the Church. The number of communicants on the Church roll at present is 70, and the entire Christian community numbers 150.

Preaching to the Heathen

Has been carried on as actively as could be done with the small force at our disposal. Early in the winter Mr. Walsh made a tour in the direction of Rewah. One pleasant feature of this itineration was the eager audience gained from the women of the country by the ladies of the party.

During the great Mela at Allahabad, preaching was constantly maintained in our tent upon the Mela ground. Rev. Mr. Heinig of Benares, Rev. Mr. Ziemann of Ghazeepore and others took part in this work.

Mr. Brodhead spent the month of February itinerating in Bundelcund.

Through the remainder of the year, except during the latter part of the rainy season, preaching has been regularly kept up at the Chauk and elsewhere in the bazars of the city. A notable feature of this work has been the inauguration of an opposition street preaching by some of the Mussalmans. Since last winter, a Mahomedan preacher, whom the authorities strongly suspect of complicity in the atrocities of the Mutiny, has never failed to take his stand near our preaching place in the Chauk. His preaching is as earnest as, and, if vehement declaration may be taken as a test, sometimes even more earnest than our own. His audiences, made up in part of his co-religionists, have been as large as ours, and sometimes larger. It is evident that he is there to counteract our preaching as far as may be; because when for reasons of convenience one of our preaching days was changed to a different day of the week, he changed his also to correspond to ours. We cannot but rejoice in this as an evidence that our work is telling, and that the Mahomedans find it necessary to contradict our doctrine and revile our Saviour, and to warn their people not to listen for a moment to what we say; even while we deeply regret, that false doctrines should be preached and the hallowed name of Jesus blasphemed in the hearing of all the people.

It should be mentioned also that one of our Catechists has been regularly preaching in the poor house; and another has been visiting the servants of several families in the station,

in at least one of which, encouraged by the master of the house, he has a regular Sabbath congregation of 50 persons.

In conclusion we have to thank those of our friends who have so constantly sympathized with us in the mingled joys and sorrows of the year, and to acknowledge the kindness of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, who at the suggestion of their Chaplain, the Rev. J. Williamson generously contributed the sum of 730 Rs. to assist our Treasury in the city of New York at a time of unusual difficulty, besides 542 Rs. for the support of the Kuttra Mission School, and 108 Rs. for the maintenance of two orphan children.

FUTTEHGURH AND FURRUKHABAD STATIONS.

Commenced A. D. 1838.

RAKHA OR FUTTEHGURH STATION.

Missionaries :

Rev. W. F. Johnson.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS :—Robert Breckinridge, Thomas Scott, Heerá Lál, Dulloo, Piyáree Lál, and Sookh Pál, *Catechists and Scripture Readers* ; Jaikishan, *Scripture Reader, supported by the Native Church* ; Bábu Nilmooney Mookerjea, *Superintendent of Boys' High School* ; Moolchund, *Superintendent of Girls' School and Boys' Orphanage* ; Susan, *Mistress of Girls' Orphanage* ; Iláhi Bukhsh, Soonder Lál, William Scott, Lalloo and Richard, *Christian Teachers* ; Sarah, Betsy, Ellen, Agnes, *Teachers in Girls' School*. Five heathen Teachers.

A general survey of the work of the year does not show that amount of progress which we would fain see; and yet there are not wanting signs of quiet growth. There has been much faithful labor for the Master, and we have his own promise that it shall not go unrewarded.

Preaching.

During a large part of the year, Mr. Johnson's own ill-health, and severe sickness in his family, prevented him from preaching to the heathen as much as he desired. But this work was regularly and faithfully carried on by the Native preachers under his superintendence. The devotedness and earnestness of some these men is worthy of all praise.

Several interesting itinerations were made in different parts of this district during the year. In November 1868, a tour was made in company with the Missionaries and Catechists of the Furrukhabad station in the northern part of the district, and two or three weeks were spent in Qáimgunge and its neighbourhood. In February 1869, another itineration was made, more in the centre of the zillah, and considerable halts were made at Mahomedabad, Bewar and Chabra Mow; and a great deal of preaching was done in these towns and the adjacent villages. In March, Mr. Johnson went on a third itineration with only the Rakha Catechists and Readers, and spent a week or two in preaching in the neighbourhood of Talganw. But the weather was becoming so hot that this tour could not be protracted.

In all these itinerations the attention given to the word preached was good. In most cases good audiences were attracted, and objections and controversy were rare. The general attitude of the people toward the Gospel seemed to be, that

they regarded it as something which commended itself to their hearts and consciences as true and excellent, but the attainment of which required too much sacrifice. The worst feature in the case of most seemed to be the absence of any proper sense of sin, hence a lack of earnest inquiry as to the true method of salvation; and an unwillingness to make the sacrifices necessary to a reception of what they might be willing intellectually to admit to be the true religion.

Besides the tours mentioned above, two itinerations were made by the Catechists and Scripture Readers alone. The first was a long trip, extending to the large Mela at Mnkkanpore in the southern part of the Furrukhabad district, thence nearly to Calpee a city on the Jumna, then circling homeward, *via* Etawah and Bewar, reaching a section of country where very little preaching had previously been done. The second tour was made in the beginning of the hot season, to reach a place called Sarai Agat on the borders of the Etah district, where we had learned that there were a number of persons very favourably disposed toward Christianity, and desirous of learning more of its truths. Our Native brethren were well received in that region, and reported one village as containing a number of persons who wished to become Christians.

The Native Church.

The Pastoral work of the congregation at Rakha, and the Sabbath and Thursday evening services, necessarily employ a considerable part of the Missionary's time; but it is a work presenting many encouragements. During a part of the year a general Bible class was substituted for the Sabbath afternoon's sermon. The attendance upon this was very good; and among the men at least there was considerable study in

preparation of the lessons. Mr. Johnson prepared some questions on St. Matthew's Gospel and some analyses of several of the Epistles which were well calculated to assist in this exercise ; and these were printed by some of the orphan boys, forming useful little publications.

In the Sabbath school an effort was made by a system of tickets and prizes to induce the boys and girls to commit portions of Scripture to memory. This plan worked very well.

A number of the Native Christians have become careless and irregular in their attendance upon the House of God ; but most of the members and especially the youth of the Church are in this respect quite exemplary.

During the year seven persons were admitted to the Church on profession of faith. Six of these were from the village of Rakha, and one from the out-station of Chabra Mow. The latter was the father of Cheda whose baptism was mentioned in a former Report. The old man, though an unlearned villager, gave an intelligent account of the work of grace in his heart ; and he was baptized at our camp in the grove adjoining Chabra Mow, in the presence of a large number of deeply interested spectators. Of the six admitted from Rakha, two are orphans, and the other four children of Christian parents. Six or seven others have applied to be admitted to membership, but the way does not as yet seem clear for their admission. During the year there have been two or three inquirers, of whom we entertain hopes that they will yet one day be found on the Lord's side. Twelve infants of Christian parentage have this year been baptized.

In most of our churches there is a promising effort on the part of the congregations to secure pastors of their own number.

The congregation at Rakha, though feeling discouraged at the prospect of not being able to secure a pastor of such abilities as so large a congregation demands, have yet come forward and offered to pay 20 Rs. per month towards his salary, while as yet the man has not been chosen. This is an encouraging beginning.

Schools.

The attendance on the Boys' School has hardly been so good as in former years, due no doubt largely to the fact that the Missionary ceased to teach daily himself. The Government grant-in-aid is still continued, though it now seems plain that Mission Schools would have been better off without any such unnatural alliance. The standard of English Education is year by year being forced higher, bringing upon us several unpleasant consequences. We cannot get men qualified to teach as the Government demands Schools should be taught, without either Missionary labor or extravagantly paid native teachers; the first not often to be had and of doubtful propriety, and the second not easily to be afforded. The mania for English, too, unsettles our native church, and interferes with the efforts which the church ought to make for the spread of the Gospel. No doubt this evil will in part work its own cure; but its effect in increasing the expensiveness of Missionary operations can scarcely be very transitory. Yet the Schools cannot now be reduced to the scale of expenditure of a few years ago without greatly decreased efficiency. This whole subject is encompassed with difficulties, and will require serious attention ere long.

The Christian Girls' School, which is almost entirely vernacular is in a much more satisfactory state. No grant-in-aid has been asked for it, and so its character is very much under

our control. It contains 34 girls, 12 of them being Orphans. They are taught to read fluently and intelligently in both the Hindi and Urdú languages. The latter they read in three different characters, the Roman, the Arabic, and the Persian. They are taught to write in the Roman and Hindi characters. They study Geography, Arithmetic and Grammar, and spend a considerable part of their time in plain sewing, knitting, &c. Experience shows the superiority of young women trained in this way, to those who are puffed up with a superficial English education.

Besides this Christian School, Mrs. Johnson has two other Girls' Schools under her superintendence, which are attended by heathen girls. The instruction given in them is necessarily of a lower grade.

The Orphanage.

The older boys who were received at the time of the great famine in 1861 are rapidly coming of age, and going out to seek employment for themselves. Only 9 boys now remain in the Orphanage, although two others still retain a partial connection with it. Four young girls have been added to the Orphanage during the year. These were sent by the Magistrate under such circumstances that they could not well be refused; and one-half their support is secured to us from Government. The whole number in the Orphanage at present is 21, and they are in the main well conducted. A number of the older ones have been admitted to the communion of the church within the last two or three years.

It has long been felt that something more should be done to teach the boys to work, so that they might the more readily obtain employment upon leaving; but where the number is so

small the expense of instruction is a serious matter. Several experiments have been made for the last two years to keep up a little Industrial School to employ their leisure hours. This has involved some expense, and much time and attention on the part of Missionary; but it is very important that these young men should go forth trained to habits of industry.

Theological Class.

As there was a considerable number of young men in the School and Orphanage of good abilities, fair Vernacular Education and apparent piety, who desired to prepare themselves for Scripture Readers and Catechists, they were formed into a preparatory Theological Class, for the study of the Bible and of the prevalent religions of the country. They meet the Missionary every week day, and enter into this study with great zeal. Of the class of seven, four or five may be regarded as very promising. They have read in class, Mark, Luke, the Acts and Romans; also the larger part of two books of Polemic Theology. The success of a former effort of this kind warrants the hope that with God's blessing much good will be accomplished by this means.

The Sub-Station at Chabra Now

Is under the care of Mohun Lall Catechist, with whom Masih Prashad is associated as Scripture Reader. A Hindoo Pandit is employed as teacher in the Zenana Girls' School.

In the year 1864 two men were sent from the Rakha Church to open a Sub-Station at Kamalgunge, six miles distant. They preached there a large part of the time for two years, when it was thought that the large town of Chabra Mow, distant 20 miles from Futtehgurh, would be a much more promising field for their operations. Accordingly they were removed to

that place, where with some slight interruptions they have been labouring ever since. They have now comfortable houses owned by the Mission, in a position excellently situated for their work ; and they seem to have the respect of the people. Already one family from among the heathen has been added to their number and another has asked for baptism. We have visited them every year, and always find large and attentive audiences in the bazaar.

So amidst many trials and discouragements the years' work has been done. It has pleased the Lord to visit us with much sickness and with bereavement. But we know that the cause we labor in is God's, and he will prosper it in his own good time.

FURRUKHABAD STATION.

Missionaries in Charge :

Rev. J. F. ULLMANN, and Rev. S. H. KELLOGG.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS :—*Catechist*, Heera Lál ; *Scripture Reader*, Harparshád ; *Head Master Boys' High School*, Baboo Baij Náth.

The principal portion of the Annual Report of the Furrukhabad station is written by Mr. Ullmann,—who was obliged to take most of the work of the station, from the month of May, in consequence of the residence of Mr. Kellogg in the Hills on account of severe illness in his family.

Mr. Ullmann reports as follows :—

The state of the *Native Church* during the past year has been very gratifying. The attendance at divine service has not only been very good, but I can safely say that the members of the Church have grown in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. They have shown a very pleasing

spirit of liberality, and a certain degree of independent action, which augurs well for the future. In the month of June a general meeting of all the Church members took place; when they *resolved*: first, that preparatory arrangements should be made for the election of a Native Pastor; and although they were not yet able to come to an agreement in regard to the person that might be called, they fixed his monthly allowance now already at 25 Rs., towards which the heads of nine families who were present (several being absent) pledged themselves to pay 15 Rs. per mensem. This amount they of their own accord proposed they would now already commence paying, though a pastor had not yet been chosen, as meanwhile it could be appropriated for charitable purposes.

They also agreed that in accordance with the Apostolic injunction they would contribute as they were able on every first day of the week something for the poor or the general wants of the Church, to be managed by a Deacon, They also elected from among themselves a brother as Deacon, whom I ordained to this office on the following Sunday.

During the four or five months which have passed since that time they acted up to their resolutions. From their monthly subscriptions and their weekly collections they have paid through their Deacon 13 Rs. to a suffering brother in another station, towards whose support a year before they had collected 19 Rs.; they also paid 15 Rs. as the contribution of the Church for the North India Tract Society; while they are now going to pay 90 Rs. for a piece of land which has already been secured to them as a burial ground. Besides this, they defray the general expenses of the Church; and many instances of individual Christian liberality among the members

of the Church might be mentioned, if it were advisable to make such deeds public. The Church consists at present merely of ten families; and of these some are poor, who, however, out of their poverty, give what they can.

During the past year six families belonging to the Church have left the city. The whole Church numbers 43 baptized members, of whom 20 are communicants. This includes those who were added to the Church, *viz* :—two by examination and one by baptism. Three children have also been baptized. The adult mentioned as having been added to the Church by baptism was a Mahomedan, who came from Cawnpore, where he had been reading God's word, and had received some instruction from a missionary there and his assistants. The great opposition from his Mahomedan relatives to his becoming a Christian, induced him to leave that place with his family and to settle down at Furrukhabad. After a course of instruction, during which I became satisfied as to his motives for becoming a Christian, I baptized him, in the presence of many spectators. His wife, a very intelligent woman, who has read her own Koran as well as a considerable portion of the New Testament, has also applied for baptism; whilst his aged mother, who is living with him, is very much opposed to Christianity.

Every Sunday morning, instead of the usual Divine service, we have conducted a Sabbath school, consisting, besides the Native Christians and their children, of all the Hindoo and Mahomedan teachers and scholars of the Mission High School. I took charge of the Christian women and girls, and Mr. Kellogg of all the men and boys, up to the time when he was obliged to go to the hills. Since then our Ruling Elder

and our Deacon, assisted by other Native brethren have conducted it. They have read through twenty-five chapters of the Book of Genesis; and the Christian women have gone with me through the whole of the Gospel of Matthew and three chapters of John. In the afternoon we have had regular Divine service; which is attended not only by all the Native Christians, but also by the teachers of the Maharajah's eleven schools, and those from outside, Hindoos and Mahomedans, who of their own accord wish to attend, and of whom we sometimes have a good number. We have also had our regular Weekly Prayer meeting and Lecture on Thursday's, in which, during Mr. Kellogg's absence I have sometimes been assisted by native brethren; as also our Monthly Missionary Concert in the last Sunday of the month.

Inquirers.

I have had many during the year. Indeed there have been few days when I have not had some visitors, sometimes three and four together, to whom I had to explain the blessed Gospel or give tracts to read. Amongst them there were several who most likely will soon be baptized; nay some, to whom I would administer that rite even now, if they were not still too much afraid to come out with a public confession. For three or four months I had every Saturday afternoon a meeting in the city school for such inquirers who might be afraid to come to my house. It was also pretty well attended, but on account of too much other work I had to give it up.

Preaching

In the bazar of the city and in the surrounding villages has been regularly carried on, partly by myself, but yet more by our native assistants. Of the latter we had three at first,

but one has left the Mission. The remaining two are most faithfully attending to their work. One of them especially, who lives in the city, with a true love to His Divine Master, and a sincere desire to win souls, is constantly engaged in going about in the city and villages to find out those who may have a desire for salvation, trying thus to imitate his Master, who come *to seek* and to save them that are lost. It is owing much to his exertions that I have had so many inquirers.

Our audiences in the city vary in different localities. Whilst in the main bazars we have always large audiences, those which we have in the by lanes to which we are frequently going are smaller, though perhaps more attentive than the others.

The Itinerations

Of the cold season have been mentioned already in Mr. Johnson's report.

Tracts and portions of the Scriptures,

Have been distributed in thousands during the year, in the city of Furrukhabad, and the adjacent villages, as also in our tours of itineration. A small number of them, particularly Scriptures and the larger traets, have been sold; but smaller traets have been given away freely to those who are able to read.

The Theological Class

Consists of 13 students in three divisions. I have been very much gratified this year with their great attention to their studies, especially with their diligence in studying the word of God, so that it has been a real pleasure to me to teach them. The highest division, numbering four students, have gone through the first and second chapters of 1st Timothy, and nearly two chapters of 1st Peter; also through forty Psalms, the first chap-

ter of the book *Mízán-ul-Haqq*, and the first two chapters of *Mat-paríkshá*. The second division, consisting of seven students, have gone through the book of Genesis and eight chapters of Exodus; the Gospel of Matthew, Mark and Luke to the 12th chapter; two chapters of Isharidass' Lectures on Theology; three chapters of *Sat Mat Nirúpan*; and in Bible History they have completed the stories of the Old Testament in Barth's Selection. The third division, numbering two students, have had lessons in the Old and New Testaments together with the second Division.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SCHOOLS, eleven in number, which are maintained by an annual donation from the Maharajah Duleep Singh, were in Mr. Kellogg's charge until the beginning of May, and from that time in my charge. We had appointed a native christian to superintend them regularly and to instruct the teachers every Saturday afternoon. But his knowledge of English seemed an obstacle to his exerting himself for purely Vernacular Education, particularly as he was constantly on the look-out for some English situation where he might obtain a larger salary. In consequence these Schools had come down very much; but different arrangements have been made under which they are again rising. The present teachers are with one exception Hindoos; but a beginning has already been made towards substituting christian teachers for them. In two of the Schools there are besides the boys a few girls instructed by the teacher.

Literary Work.

The preparation of the new *Hindustáni Hymn Book* has taken up much of my time during the past year. About two-thirds of it are done.

Besides this I have prepared new and improved editions of my Hindí Catechism "Gurugyán," and my Urdú tract "Qaid Kushá." The former has been printed, and the latter is in the press. The want of a tract for Urdú reading Hindoos has induced me to translate my Hindí tract Dharmtulah into Urdú. The manuscript has been sent up to the Lodiana publishing committee.

School.

Mr. Kellogg reports in addition to the above that the *Furrukhabad High School* has received as much care and attention as was possible under the unfavorable circumstances of the year. The figures show a slight decrease in the number of Scholars as compared with the previous year, but an improvement in the rate of attendance. The average number of scholars upon the roll during the year was 163, against 171 the previous year, while the average rate of attendance was 94 per cent, against 88 per cent, as before. Mr. Kellogg expresses his conviction that the school as at present organized cannot be effectively kept up; because it is impossible for the Missionary to give it the time which it requires and attend to his own proper evangelistic work, neither can the Mission afford to pay a thoroughly qualified European teacher. He therefore urges that the School be at once put upon a different footing.

Five Girls' Schools have been sustained in the city throughout the year, under the management of Mrs. Kellogg; and during her absence they were looked after by a well qualified christian woman. The Schools have been doing well. Many have learned to read, and the entire influence exerted has been good. The average number under instruction during the year was 90. These Schools have been in part supported by subscriptions received in the Station of Futtehghurh.

MYNPOORY STATION.

Commenced A. D. 1843.

Missionaries :

Rev. J. M. ALEXANDER, and Rev. FRANCIS HEYL.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS :—*Scripture Readers, 1st Grade, S. Bartholomew; 2nd Grade, Henry R. Wilson and Hussain Ali; Head Master, Boys' High School, Baboo Hulass Roy; Zena-na School Visitor, and Teacher, Girls' School, Mary Jane; Dyaram, Colporteur of North India Bible Society.*

Number of Communicants in the Church,	..	...	28
„ Added to the Church by Baptism,	...	...	2
„ Profession of faith,	...	...	3
„ Infants baptized,	...	...	6

Average attendance on Sunday morning service, ... 100

During the first three months of the Mission year, the station was under the charge of Mr. Wyckoff; but upon his return to the United States Mr. Alexander took charge in February.

The Church.

Three stated services have been maintained during the year; the Sabbath morning service in the Boys' School building, attended regularly by the Native Christians and a good number of the School boys, a Bible class in the afternoon in the Church for the Native Christians especially; and on Wednesday evening, a Lecture and Prayer meeting attended by the Missionaries and Native Christian families. All of these services

have been conducted alternately by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Heyl. The attendance has been good, and the interest and attention shown by the School boys at the morning service on the Lord's Day, encouraging.

Five persons were added to the Church during the year; three, the children of Native Christians, were received on profession of their faith, and two, the wife and daughter of Prabhu Dass a member of this church, received baptism.

The subject of the native Pastorate has been agitated, and considerable interest shown by the members of the church. Ten Rupees per mensem have been subscribed for the support of a Pastor. We hope and pray that they may soon find some one on whom they can agree, who will consent to become their pastor.

Preaching to the Heathen.

Daily the Gospel has been preached in the bazars of the city, and in the surrounding villages, by the Missionaries and the Native helpers. As to numbers, the audiences have been much the same as in former years. The attention has been good and much interest shown, with a disposition to ask questions and dispute, though very seldom in a boisterous manner. The Gospel message has been received gladly by some as we believe; but none from among the thousands who have heard it have been found willing to "leave all" and follow Christ.

An encouraging feature of the work is the readiness among the women to listen to the preaching of the Word. Often the audiences in the smaller streets of the city have been composed largely of women.

In April the annual Debí Melá was held, at which the Gospel was preached for several hours daily to large and attentive

audiences. Many books and tracts were sold and distributed.

The latter part of May and the first two weeks of June, being the Opium season, a large number of cultivators were assembled at the Agency. To these poor people the word of life was daily preached; and they were at all times found attentive and ready to listen. As they were only detained one or two days for the sale of the Opium they had collected, the crowd was changing continually. We hope and pray that the seed of divine truth sown during those weeks will in due time spring up and bear fruit abundantly. The people were all from villages in Mynpoory and the borders of the adjoining districts, and very many of them had never before heard of Jesus.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Wykoff and Mr. Alexander's late arrival at the station there has been no itineration in the district. Mr. Heyl's itineration will be mentioned in the Etawah report.

The Boys' High School.

Since February last this School has been under Mr. Heyl's charge. The number of scholars on the roll is 146, with an average attendance of 118, distributed as follows:—English department 48, Persian department 49, Hindi department 49. The attendance this year has not been so large as in former years, we suppose from the fact that a Government School has been established in the city. Yet this detracts nothing from the efficiency of the Mission School. The usual amount of religious instruction has been given. And the scholars have made good progress in their studies.

Zenana Schools.

These schools have been under Mrs. Alexander's care since February. They number eleven in all; *viz* :—one Training School, with an average attendance of 20 ; seven schools taught by Pundits, with an average attendance of 20 each ; and three Schools taught by women who received their instruction in the Training School, with an average attendance of from 15 to 20 each. The three schools taught by women were opened in August ; and although they do not yet number so many pupils as the other schools, they are in advance of those taught by the Pundits in some respects. They contain a more respectable class of girls, and they are better instructed. In all these Schools the Bible and Catechism are text-books, also the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Series of books, and others of an easy character

The expense of keeping up these Schools amounts to 1,500 Rs., for the year. Of this amount 600 was received from Government Grant-in-aid, 350 from donations and subscriptions of friends, leaving at balance of 550 Rs. to be drawn from the Mission Treasury.

The Native Christian Girls' School

Has been taught by Mary Jane, under Mrs. Alexander's supervision. The regular attendance is eleven, and a good degree of progress has been made in the various studies.

This is a brief statment of the work of the station during the year. Although sickness and death have visited the Missionary's family, the Native Christians have been blessed with a good degree of health during the past trying season. May the Lord's goodness lead us not only to repentance for the past, but to

more earnest efforts in future in spreading a knowledge of the Redeemer's name among the benighted dwellers in this land of darkness.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged, received at Mynpoory from November 1868 to October 1869 :

			Rs.	As.	P.
Sir W. Muir, Lieut. Governor, N. W. P.,	...	...	100	0	0
R. Simson Esq.,	...	...	25	0	0
Col. C. J. Hodgson R. E.,	...	...	10	0	0
A. Ross Esq.	...	...	60	0	0
B. W. Colvin Esq.	...	...	15	0	0
Mrs. C. C. Lowe,	...	...	20	0	0
M. A. McConaghy Esq.,	...	...	28	0	0
W. Lane Esq.,	...	...	50	0	0
Spencer Smith Esq.,	...	...	17	0	0
J. W. Tyler Esq. M. D.,	...	...	16	0	0
Baboo Kooersien,	...	...	60	0	0
J. H. Prinsep Esq.,	...	...	4	0	0
J. S. Grouse Esq.,	...	...	4	0	0
Rajah of Mynpoory,	...	...	36	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Rupees,	445	0	0
			<hr/>		

FUTTEHPORE STATION.

Commenced A. D. 1863.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS :—John F. Houston and John Jacob, *Catechists* ;
 Parm Sukh, *Scripture Reader* ; two *Christian teachers* ; two
Colporteurs of the North India Bible Society.

This Station has been under the care of Mr. John F. Houston

for the last four years, but also superintended by Mr. Walsh of Allahabad. Mr. Houston is a young man from Futtehgurh, where he received his training and appointment as a Catechist. He has done good service at Futtehpore and reports that he has been able to carry on his work without much interruption during the past year. Futtehpore is not a healthy station and fever prevails during a certain part of the year, but on the whole the Catechists and Native Christians have been healthy. They are indebted greatly to Dr. Sheetz for gratuitous Medical attendance and Medicines.

Sabbath and Bazar Preaching.

The usual Sabbath services were continued throughout the year for the benefit of our small Christian Congregation. Two services were held each Sunday during the year, and a Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening. Eight days of January last were observed by the congregation for prayer and thanksgiving as in former years.

Bazar and village preaching was continued during the year in the streets of the city and some other places. We are permitted to thank God, who has enabled us to go on in our work without hindrance and molestation and by these means the word of God is sown in different places. And our hope is on the Lord, that at the fulness of time the seed will spring up.

Itineration.

We were permitted to spend a month in preaching the Gospel to the people in the villages of the Bundelkund district. Mr. Brodhead kindly took charge of us and under his superintendence we visited a large number of places and among them the famous Chitrakút, the modern Comptch and first

habitation of Ram in his exile. It is a place of pilgrimage and surrounded by hundreds of temples. A Rajah living there invited us to his place and we had a large concourse to hear us, and among the hearers were a large number of women, who heard us preach Christ and him crucified. In another place we had an interesting interview with an old Faqueer and several others who gladly heard the Word. We distributed a goodly number of tracts and portions of the Scriptures but were not so successful as formerly. People in the villages do not value Christian truth and will not pay even a small sum for our tracts.

Schools.

The School which has existed from the beginning and in which English was made prominent, has been discontinued, on account of the expense and fewness of scholars; and also because there has no one capable of looking after it properly. It is now a Vernacular School and contains a little over 20 scholars. A Christian teacher is engaged on a small salary and it is hoped that the scholars will increase.

The school for infants has been continued during the year, and the girls have been taught to sew and read. An effort was made to revive the old girls' school in the city without giving pice, but without success. The Bible woman has been engaged in visiting different houses both in the city and neighbouring villages and we are happy to report with great success.

More than a year ago, the Rev. Mr. Walsh baptized a young Hindu, who gave very pleasing evidences of being a true convert. His Father was employed in the Police, and was very angry to find that his son wished to become a Christian, and as the son had been betrothed and was now 18 years of age,

arrangements were being made for his marriage. The baptism of the son put a stop to all this, and his father by entreaties took him away a few miles to see his friends and whilst there he bound his son's hands and feet and carried him away and kept him prisoner. The young man broke away and came to Allahabad. His baptism shortly after took place at Futtehpore and he chose the name of Masih Dass. He seems to be a very sincere and earnest young man.

The following subscriptions are acknowledged :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
W. R. Carnac Esq.,	40	0	0
Miss Carnac,	18	0	0
Major R. J. Young,	48	0	0
S. Thornton Esq.	14	0	0
			<hr/>		
	Rupees,	...	120	0	0
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ETAWAH STATION.

Commenced A. D. 1863.

Missionary :

Rev. E. H. SAYRE.

NATIVE ASSISTANTS :—*Scripture Reader 1st grade*, Puncham Masih, and Nabí Bakshsh ; *2nd grade*, Sudhári ; *not passed*, Islam-ud-dín, and Ísá Dáss ; *Zenana School Visitor during part of year* Lydia ; *one Colporteur, paid by North India Bible Society*.

Communicants on the Church roll, ... 24

Added to the Church by baptism on	profession of		
faith,	...	...	2
Infant baptism,	...	...	1
Christian Congregation numbers about,	...	...	40

Mr. Sayre reports as follows :

Preaching.

The work of preaching the Gospel to the heathen has been carried on as usual by the native labourers and myself. I think the audiences have been larger this year than last, and certainly they have often been very attentive ; but I cannot say that the truth has found any better lodgement in their hearts than at other times.

The number of native labourers in this work has been less than heretofore, owing to the dismissal of George David, and the death of Isá Dás in the month of February. The latter has been very feeble for years, and yet when not absolutely confined to his bed, has been very faithful in proclaiming the truth. One work which was especially committed to him was to visit the Hospital and to talk to the sick who were willing to listen to him. After his death it was done by some of the other helpers, until quite recently some of the Government officials were not pleased that God's Word should be preached in a public building ; although it was simply to converse with any who were willing to hear ; and the visits of the native helpers were discontinued, to be continued however in case any one made a special request to those in charge of the Hospital to that effect. Thus one door of making known the truth has been closed for the present. This is contrary to the wishes of the Medical Officer in charge, who has given every facility and had strong desires that the Gospel should be preached.

On the Sabbath some one has always preached to Dr. Sherlock's servants ; and to the sweepers employed to keep the city clean, as long as they were under Dr. Sherlock's superintendence ; also to the beggars from the city who came weekly to the Mission House to receive a pice or two each from the Relief Fund.

Last cold season I was prevented by various circumstances from doing the amount of itineration which I desired. I was out about two weeks before the meeting of Synod ; after the meeting had taken place I was out again, accompanied by Mr. Ullmann and Mr. Heyl ; afterwards Mr. Heyl and I went out again. In most villages the people seemed ready to hear the Gospel ; but it is very little they can learn from hearing once. I am becoming more and more of the opinion that our aim should be, not merely to reach as many of the villages as possible wherever we go, but to preach in the same village several times.

The girls' zenana schools have been given up, as the government did not continue the grant-in-aid, of which I was very glad, having very little confidence in these schools as a means of spreading the Gospel, unless they can be under immediate female Missionary superintendence.

The Mission has been able to secure during the past year the building formerly used as a Dispensary, at half its original cost price. Dr. Sherlock was actively instrumental in procuring the building for us. It is made of burnt brick and lime throughout, and has one large room 48 by 22 feet, which we now use as a church. This building is situated in the very best place in the whole city for a church, the daily evening market being held directly in front of it. The people have

been inclined to stay out on the verandahs rather than to come in and sit down ; but I hope they may be more ready to come in, as they become used to our mode of worship. I regard it as a most important measure to have our regular Sabbath services in the midst of the city, where the heathen can see for themselves what our worship is ; and I trust with the Lord's blessing it may prove the means of sowing the seed in some hearts.

Near the end of June I gave the church some account of the offices of pastor and deacon, as set forth in God's word. A deacon was elected by the people and ordained by the Session with laying on of hands. A pastor was also elected, and we are only waiting for the meeting of the Presbytery to lay the call before them. None of the people here receive large salaries and the cost of living is great ; therefore I fear the people will not be able to give much towards the support of a pastor at present. They speak of something less than 5 Rs. per *mens-*em ; and I am sorry to say that the member of this church who receives the largest salary does not promise to give anything. They have always had the preaching done for them by the Missionaries, and they do not feel very deeply the obligation resting on them to support the preaching of the Gospel in their midst to the extent of their ability, and need to be taught this as well as other Christian duties.

The weekly services were the same as last year, until we occupied our new church in the city, when instead of Bible class in the afternoon of the Sabbath we commenced to have a preaching service, as this is the service most attended by the heathen. The morning service is in Urdu, adapted especially to the church, and the evening service in Hindi adapted more

to others. I was sorry to discontinue the Bible class, as I regard it especially adapted to instruct the christian congregation; and I have thought of having it on some other day. There has been an expository Lecture on Wednesday evening, and the monthly Concert of prayer has been observed.

I see no difference in the life of the church as compared with last year. The people have been at peace among themselves, and for a long time there has been no quarrel among them. There is apparently much interest felt in God's worship. But I sometimes fear they place too much confidence in the external ordinances, and often warn them that the ordinances are nothing without faith in Christ.

There have been two persons received into the communion of the church by baptism. One is not a resident of Etawah; but he has visited me several times during the past four years, and it was judged best to refuse him baptism no longer.

The other seemed to me a most hopeful case. He is a lad of some 15 years of age who was in the Hospital last winter. He was extremely emaciated, and not expected to live. In the Hospital the native helpers told him of a Saviour. I myself saw him twice, and he professed to believe on the Lord Jesus. He soon began to recover, and after being discharged he came and lived with one of the Scripture Readers for two or three months, and became well. He obtained a post in the Dispensary through the kindness of Dr. Sherlock, and about four months ago wished baptism. He was persecuted in a small way by the employees in the Dispensary, and was urged by them to go back to his friends in his own village (he has no parents) and not become a christian. When he went by himself to pray or to read the Bible, some one of those over him

would always call him off on a pretence of some work to be done. But he stands up boldly for Christ. His examination before the Session was most satisfactory.

Two others, sons of a professing christian, have applied to be received into the communion of the church, but it was not thought expedient at the time.

I have had the native helpers preparing for the various grades recite to me at the beginning of the hot season four times a week, and afterwards three times. I do not think they have made as much progress as last year. They have sometimes been sick, or had sickness in their families, so that they were unable to attend.

The Lord has seen fit to afflict us at this station as well as at others. There has been a great deal of sickness among the native christians as well as in the Missionary's own family. But God's mercy has been great upon us. And we trust he is blessing us with spiritual blessings, so that we can say it was good to be afflicted.

The Subscriptions received in Etawah during the year are as follows :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
C. H. DeMello Esq.,	...	...	2	0	0
R. E. Forrest Esq.,	...	...	9	0	0
T. T. Sherlock Esq. M. D.,	...	...	240	0	0
H. Chase Esq.,	...	...	40	0	0
R. S. Aikman Esq.,	...	...	60	0	0
A. G. Lawrence Esq.,	...	...	40	0	0
			<hr/>		
Rupees, ...			391	0	0
			<hr/>		

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Furrukhabad Mission was held in Mynpoory, commencing on the 11th of November 1869. All of the Missionaries were present, with a single exception. It will be long before any of us forget the delightful social intercourse of that meeting, the harmony with which all the business was transacted and the marked presence of the spirit of God during those happy hours which we spent in prayer and praise.

Besides the ordinary routine business which is transacted at such times, the Mission in accordance with the desire of the Executive Committee of the Missionary Board in America, took measures for enlarging the Zenana work in the stations of Mynpoory and Allahabad, hoping that a great blessing may rest upon efforts to reach the women of India through this means. The Rev. J. F. Ullmann was transferred from Futtehgurh to Etawah, and the Rev. F. Heyl from Mynpoory to Allahabad.

In accordance with the wish of the Futtehgurh Missionaries, it was voted to give up the Government Grant-in-aid to the High School in the city of Furrukhabad.

The Mission also authorized the establishment of an Outstation in the large town of Karhal, 16 miles from Mynpoory—to be under the charge of the Missionary stationed at Mynpoory.

But perhaps the most important action taken by the Mission was that regarding the assistance to be given from the Mission Treasury to our Native churches upon the settlement of Native Pastors over them.

The following Minute was adopted :—

“ The Mission will supplement the salaries of churches engaging pastors, upon the following conditions :—

1st.—That salaries thus supplemented shall not be over 25 Rs. per mensem:

2nd.—The Church asking for aid shall subscribe a monthly salary equal to one-tenth of the aggregate income of the members of the Church, less the amount contributed by them for support of the poor.


3rd.—It must be understood that this arrangement shall contemplate an annual reduction in the assistance given by the Mission, wherever possible, until the churches shall become self-supporting.”

The next annual meeting of the Mission is appointed to be held in Futtehgurh, in November 1870.

Thus is given the record of another year of toil in the heat and burden of the day. Twelve Missionaries, including some who have been absent for rest and restoration of health, with a staff of thirty native helpers, have been engaged in watching over our six Christian churches and not far from five hundred Native Christian people, and in heralding the Gospel through the thickly settled districts in which we are living. Eighty teachers under Missionary superintendence are instructing more than twelve hundred boys and girls in the elements of Christian truth as well as of secular learning. The light of Gospel which brightens the Christian homes of our own beloved country is beginning to shine in many a dark Zenana here; and a Training School is already sending forth trained workers for the new education of women. Many thousands of Hindoos and Mahomedans are hearing the truth of God and reading the Scriptures in their own languages.

In the isolated village, the country bazar, the city streets, the great Mela, the name of Jesus and the grand doctrine of atonement through the death of God's dear Son are sounded out as the only way to spiritual life and eternal blessedness. And this at an expense in money of little more than four thousand Rupees per month, the salary which a single Commissioner receives from the Government of India.

Of the fatigue and disappointment and loneliness of the Missionary, of his wearing and painful employments, of his private sorrows, bereavements, sicknesses, it does not become us to speak at length. In all these a loving Heavenly Father has been near to sustain and comfort his afflicted children. To Him the labours of the year are committed, with the earnest prayer, that He will graciously forgive the errors and unfaithfulness of his servants, and bless that which they have done wisely and well, to the glory of his holy name, the welfare of many souls and the speedy ushering in of the Promised Kingdom of righteousness, joy and peace.



THE MISSIONARIES

At present in connection with the Furrakhabad Mission are the following ; those whose names are marked with an asterisk are temporarily absent.

ALLAHABAD :—REV. J. OWEN, D. D.*

REV. J. J. WALSH.

REV. T. S. WYNKOOP.

REV. F. HEYL.

FUTTEHCURH :—REV. A. BRODHEAD.*

REV. W. F. JOHNSON.

REV. S. H. KELLOGG.

REV. T. TRACY.

MYNPOORY :—REV. B. D. WYCKOFF.*

REV. J. M. ALEXANDER.

ETAWAH :—REV. E. H. SAYRE.*

REV. J. F. ULLMANN.